

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 28

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884

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NUMBER 162

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, November 4, 1884

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE,
OF MAINE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
OF ILLINOIS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—J. A. HENRI.

First District—J. W. OSTRANDER.

Second District—D. C. VAN DUSEN.

Third District—JOSEPH HARRIS.

Fourth District—JOHN ROOSE.

Fifth District—E. W. ANDERSON.

Sixth District—B. T. ROOSE.

Seventh District—W. M. FOO.

Eighth District—CANTIE ANDERSON.

Ninth District—L. B. BROWN.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—JEREMIAH M. RUSSELL, of Vermont.

For Lieutenant Governor—SAM S. FIFIELD, of Ashland.

For Secretary of State—EDWARD C. STIMME, of Kenosha.

For State Treasurer—EDWARD C. McFETRIDGE, of Dodge.

For Attorney General—LEANDER F. RUSBY, of Washington.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—ROBERT GRAHAM, of Winnebago.

For Railroad Commissioner—NILES P. HAUGEN, of Pierce.

For Commissioner of Insurance—PHILIP L. SPOONER, of Dane.

ASSEMBLY TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT.

For Assembly—JOHN SMILEY, of Plymouth.

THIRD DISTRICT.

For Assembly—J. C. BARTHOLOMEW, of Milton.

Blaine's home run was a splendid piece of playing.

The more correct the returns from Maine, the greater is the republican majority. It is close on to 19,000.

Hendricks is getting pretty well down on his knees to the voters of Indiana, but his supplications won't help him in a campaign like this.

The Hon. Julius H. Seelye, president of Amherst college, is preparing an article on "Moral Character in Politics," to appear in the next issue of the North American Review.

So it seems that Mr. Blaine is not without magnanimity, even in his own state. This is one of the many things in the campaign that tend to make the democrats turn red behind the ears.

A good reason why Cleveland will not withdraw: "It is not at all probable that Grover Cleveland will withdraw from the presidential race. A small man is more tenacious in his grip on a small article, like an empty nomination, than a hungry dog on a cast-off bone."

The disgust of the Germans and the wool-growers with the vacillating course of the democrats on the liquor question and the tariff, and the opposition to the boss ship of John R. McLean, convince Edwin Cowles, editor of the Cleveland Leader, that Ohio will go republican in October by 20,000 majority. Twenty thousand would be just the thing to match Maine and Vermont.

The impression has gone abroad that Mr. St. John will speak on prohibition at the state fair. The officers of the society should delay no time in informing the people that Mr. St. John will not be allowed to do any such thing. It would be just as grossly outrageous for St. John to speak for himself at the state fair as it would for a republican or a democrat to attempt to cram down the throats of the people on the fair ground his political ideas.

Dr. J. P. Newman, General Grant's "old pastor," wants to get back into the Methodist fold, whence he strayed to shepherd the Congregationalists. The Baltimore American reports that he is anxious to be sent to Grace church, Philadelphia, next March. The doctor's desire to return to his old spiritual home is very sincere. Since his connection with his new church, he has experienced nothing but disappointment, the loss of friends, and vexation of spirit.

The democrats should put a gag on John W. Cary, of Milwaukee, or teach him his lesson more correctly. He told the democratic state convention on Wednesday, that Cleveland was a noble man, and that he did not believe in protection. The democrats in Indiana, Ohio and New York are trying to make the people believe that Cleveland is in favor of protection. The democratic chorus is sadly out of joint on Cleveland's position on the tariff.

Presiding from the standpoint of an independent democrat, and looking at the question and the man soberly and without prejudice, the New York Sun, democratic, says of Cleveland: "Whoever an adventurer in politics is nominated upon the strange basis of superior purity and elevation of character, while all the time he is a man of gross and degraded tastes and habits, it is to be hoped that the truth may be fully brought out every time, and the culpability of electing such a man to the presidency averted."

Mrs. Fink was a very estimable and kind-hearted old lady, and influenced by a strong sympathetic nature, she attended every funeral for miles around, and when taking a last look at the departed friend or foe, would have a kind word to say for the one whose life had gone out. When Mr. James Dink died, Mrs. Fink slowly and solemnly started for the house of the dead. Taking a lingering look at the face of one whom she did not know very well, but for whom she felt that she must say something kind, she tenderly uttered these words: "Poor James, he was a simple man." The democracy of Wisconsin think they must say something complimentary of Mr. Pratt, and they say, "He is a very clever old man."

The latest from West Virginia on which to base a strong hope of republican success is this: There are 31,000 wool growers in the state who want a high tariff; the glass and iron mills, and iron mines, to say nothing of the large coal interest yet undeveloped, employ 15,000 or 20,000 men who want protection; the bourbon state government has had unconstitutional taxes on farm produce; invaded the school funds unlawfully and otherwise showed its incompetence and corruption. The democrats are split into two jealous factions, and the republicans are united. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, who has carefully studied the situation, thinks that an election to-day would give small republican majority, and send republicans to congress from at least two or three districts.

The interrogatories filed by the Indianapolis Sentinel in the Blaine libel suit would convey the impression to one who knew nothing of what had gone before that Mr. Blaine and not the Sentinel was the defendant. The paper repeats the libel in the most offensive form and adopts a line of defense which, in most states, would be an aggravation of the original offense if it failed to make out its case. Under the Indiana law, however, it can adopt such a course with impunity. The defendant may thus plead justification and file interrogatories as though he expected to prove his case out of the mouth of the plaintiff, but he is not compelled to use the answers thus obtained and continue his line of defense if a better one suggests itself. At a later stage of the proceedings, the Sentinel is playing a game of bluff and disguise, playing a depth of malice for which it should be made pay dearly.

The Hon. O. B. Thomas, of Prairie du Chien, has been nominated for congress by the republican convention of the Seventh district. It is quite commonplace to him that he received the nomination on the first ballot, and that he has been nominated to the Seventh district as well as a very fortunate thing for the republican party of Wisconsin, that Mr. Thomas has been nominated. The present representative from that district is Mr. G. M. Woodward, democrat, who was elected two years ago by very much the same influence that elected John Winans, of the First, and Barr Jones, of the Third. But Mr. Thomas will redeem his district. He is a man of splendid attainments, a ripe scholar, as able a lawyer as there is in the state, a man of unflinching integrity and a wide popularity. His election which is sure by a large majority, will give important strength to the Wisconsin republican delegation in congress.

MR. FRATT NOMINATED.

The democrats of Wisconsin have nominated Mr. Nicholas D. Fratt for governor. He is at present, president of the state agricultural society, and is an estimable gentleman and a staunch democrat. But his nomination was not what the democrats really wanted. The Rock county democracy which is now having for the first time in its history, a little fresh and young blood put in its veins, wanted Vilas. They could throw up their hats and shout for the gallant colonel, but they don't feel like cheering for the venerable Mr. Fratt, and are sorely disappointed.

But the young democracy of Rock should not be downcast. The result would be the same had Colonel Vilas been nominated. Defeat is the lot and portion of the Wisconsin democracy this fall, and Colonel Vilas was wise enough to see the folly of accepting an empty honor. The only man in the state who was good natured enough to serve the democratic party by letting the republicans give him a sharp lampooning is Mr. Fratt. In this, his good nature is overabundant. In 1881 he sacrificed himself for the democrats—taking the nomination and getting defeated by 12,000 majority. In 1874, the democrats wanted him to do them a little service by running for congress against Mr. Williams. He kindly consented and he lacked 8,000 votes in making a success of it.

To put our esteemed friend again on the road to defeat, seems too much like crowding the mourners. It is abusing good nature, and no wonder the young democracy of Rock county kick vigorously.

HOW CHANGED IS MR. SCHURZ?

One of the things that troubles the soul of the good Mr. Carl Schurz is the fact that the republicans use money in pushing the campaign, that they hire speakers, pay for printing readable articles on the blessing of protection, and that they engage bands of music, all of which costs money, and that people should not be called to pay for any such performance. "When Mr. Schurz stands so innocently before large audiences, and preaches this kind of political doctrine, he returns thanks, like the Pharisee, that he is not like other men. It will be remembered that eight years ago Mr. Schurz took an active interest in the campaign. For a wonder he did not bolt Mr. Hayes. He spoke for him, worked for him, and wrote letters for him, and one of the good Mr. Schurz's letters reads as follows:

"But without financial aid we can do nothing. How is it in New York? We shall have to rely on that respect upon the Eastern states. I think we may double the German republican vote this fall, if proper measures are taken. I have certain newspaper arrangements pending, democratic papers of influence just on the point of coming over; at other places there are German republican papers which will have to stop if nothing is done for them, and there are many things of this kind which if immediately attended to might redound greatly to our benefit. Will you have the kindness to inform me whether any money can be had

or whether there is a prospect of raising any?"

Thus it will be seen that when it answered Mr. Schurz's purpose, he could beg and spend as much money as anybody. When he was a republican it was right for the republicans to use money; but when he became a democrat, it is morally bad for the republicans to spend a cent on the campaign. It would be interesting to hear Mr. Schurz explain why he has changed so suddenly and completely.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the First District Congressional Convention.

A Monotonous Contest for the Nomination.

BEZOR, Sept. 10.—The convention of the First congressional district met at Penton's hall at two o'clock this afternoon. The convention was called to order by the Hon. Elihu Norcross, chairman of the congressional committee.

Dr. A. Farr, of Kenosha, was elected chairman, and W. D. Hoard, of Jefferson, secretary.

On motion, the chairman appointed Frank Leland, of Walworth, John T. Fish, of Racine, and A. A. Jackson, of Rock, a committee on credentials who reported the following present and entitled to seats:

ROCK COUNTY.

Senatorial district—S. J. Todd, Deloit; Elihu Norcross, Janesville.

First Assembly district—L. H. Parker, Deloit; Dr. C. M. Smith, Union.

Second Assembly district—Z. P. Burdick, Janesville; A. A. Jackson, Janesville.

Third Assembly district—Wm. Gardner, Bradford; W. J. McIntyre, Lima.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Senatorial district, (Kenosha county is part of this district)—D. Stuart, Sugar Creek; Dr. A. Farr, Kenosha.

First Assembly district—E. D. Coe, Whitewater; H. A. Johnson, Darion.

Second Assembly district—Frank Leland, Elkhorn; Henry Barnes, Spring Prairie.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Assembly district—W. S. Maxwell, Kenosha; Charles Franz, Kenosha.

RACINE COUNTY.

Senatorial district—R. P. Howell, Racine; Samuel Dager, Racine.

First assembly district—J. T. Fish, Racine; H. J. Smith, Racine.

Second assembly district—W. A. Colby, Burlington; P. J. Meyers, Union Grove.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Senatorial district—Jesse Stone, Watertown; W. D. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson.

First assembly district—R. N. Potter, Farmington; N. O. Daniels, Watertown.

Second assembly district—John Whitlot, Busseyville; J. W. Ostrander, Jefferson.

Which report was unanimously adopted.

The chairman appointed as tellers E. D. Coe, of Walworth, and Jesse Stone, of Jefferson.

On motion of A. A. Jackson, of Rock the delegates present were authorized to cast the full vote of their respective districts.

On motion of W. J. McIntyre, the roll of delegates was called by the secretary.

On motion of Jesse Stone, of Jefferson, it was resolved to proceed to informal ballot for candidates for congress.

Mr. Hoard, of Jefferson, presented the name of Hon. L. B. Caswell, of Jefferson.

Mr. Frank Leland, of Walworth, presented the name of Hon. T. D. Weeks, of Walworth.

Mr. John T. Fish, of Racine, presented the name of Hon. E. A. Cooper, of Racine.

Mr. A. A. Jackson, of Rock, seconded the nomination of Mr. Caswell.

Capt. Norcross, of Rock, supported the nomination of Mr. Caswell.

Capt. Franz, of Kenosha, supported the nomination of Mr. Weeks.

Mr. H. G. Smith, of Racine, seconded the nomination of Mr. Cooper.

An informal ballot was then taken, resulting:

L. B. Caswell.....14
T. D. Weeks.....14
E. A. Cooper.....14

FIRST FORMAL BALLOT.

Caswell.....14
Weeks.....14
Cooper.....14

After eighty-five ballots had been taken, the convention adjourned till tomorrow.

BEZOR, Sept. 11.—The convention re-assembled this morning and continued to ballot for a candidate for congress.

Up to the 10th ballot there was no difference in the result—14 for Caswell, 9 for Weeks, and 6 for Cooper.

On the 10th, and for four subsequent ballots, the vote stood:

Caswell.....14
Cooper.....14
Weeks.....14

Then for four successive ballots the result was as follows:

Caswell.....14
Cooper.....14
Weeks.....14

On the 10th, the convention took a recess for dinner.

At 1:30 P. M. the convention re-assembled.

Balloting still continued, and at the 13th ballot, the vote stood:

Caswell.....14
Cooper.....14
Weeks.....14

Very Well-Fut.

Why do we defer till tomorrow what we should do to-day? Why do we neglect a cause till it throws us into consumption, and consumption brings us to the grave? DR. WM. HALL'S BAL-SAM is sure to cure if taken in season. It has never been known to fail. Use it thoroughly, according to directions. Persevere till the disease is conquered, as it is certain to be, even if it should require a dozen bottles. There is no better medicine for pulmonary disorders.

Go to McKays for your corsets, call for the best \$1.00 corset in the city.

THE ELEMENTS LOOSE.

Cyclone and Flood Work Fearful Devastation.

Minnesota and Wisconsin Visited and Death Wounds and Rain Result.

Clear Lake, Wisconsin, Almost Demolished—A Humorous Overlooked by Disaster—Floods at Chip-pewa Falls—Details of the Disaster.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 11.—Clear Lake, a village of 1,500 inhabitants, situated in Polk county, Wisconsin, on the northern division of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha railroad, fifty-four miles northeast of St. Paul, was almost swept out of existence Tuesday night by a cyclone. Just at 6 o'clock when the inhabitants of the place were nearly all indoors, it began to rain, and this continued for four or five minutes. Then suddenly it ceased raining. A rumbling like that of an approaching railway train was heard in the west, and the eyes were turned out to the west. The wind was not more than two minutes in doing its terrible work, but everything in its track was left a wreck. The cyclone moved directly east, was about half a mile in length, and very fast, blowing, bursting, knocking, and burning in its path was razed to the ground. Three persons lost their lives. Mrs. Burdick, wife of the postmaster, was lying on a lounge in her house, and was crushed to death by falling timbers. The Swedish church, St. Charles, was demolished, and two of its three clerics, W. Kavanaugh and A. H. Stenders, were taken out of the ruins dead. A score of persons were more or less seriously injured. Walter Lewis, a drug clerk in the Swedish Lutheran church, post office building and postmaster's residence, W. Ingalls, store, with \$10,000 worth of goods; W. C. Curry's general store; Smith & Lewis' general store; H. A. Schultz's general store; J. B. Beck's billiard hall and pool hall; J. H. Briggs' drug and jewelry store, St. Charles; Lantz's cabinet store; John R. Glover's planing mill and lumber piles; his loss will reach \$100,000. Every house in the town was destroyed or damaged in some way—by being unroofed or moved from its foundation.

Joseph Martin lives about three miles southwest of Clear Lake. The storm blew two of his children out of his house, and they had not been out long before they were killed. They were carried back to their bodies. At Clear Lake, the cyclone came from the west, and struck the town at 6 o'clock. A. New York correspondent of Clear Lake, a native of the town, was in the town at the time, and saw the cyclone. Shortly afterward the lady was found in the cellar with a trunk of her stomach, but no one in the house knew how she got into the cellar. At the time the storm came, Bill Nye, the humorist, and his brother Frank were on the highway in a wagon, three miles east of Clear Lake. The wind threw Bill Nye to the ground with great force, breaking both legs in the right leg, just below the knee. Two were blown down on all sides of the brothers and their escape from these was miraculous. Falling timber, however, had made things impossible. William was left alone as he had to go to Clear Lake. Arriving there, he secured the services of several men, who, armed with axes and cross-cut saws, began making a wagon-road in pioneer fashion. They cleared the way for the wagon, and a half, but became so exhausted that they could go no further. Four men then went the remaining mile and a half on foot and brought the wounded man back to the clearing. This being done, before the accident, when Dr. Goodwin set Nye's leg at Clear Lake it was 12 o'clock at night. The total loss of property at Clear Lake and vicinity cannot be less than \$25,000.

THE FAMILIES' WREATH.

WHITE BEAR LAKE, Minn., Sept. 11.—The funnel-shaped clouds struck White Bear Lake. Scores of huge trees were blown down and many houses suffered. The wind was from the west, and the trees were blown in all directions. A large tree, three feet in diameter, came down on the kitchen tent of the Cleveland camp. The Williams house was lifted bodily from its place in the margin of the lake and deposited in the front yard of the hotel. An immense tree in the yard of M. J. O'Connor was thrown down upon the roof of the house, where it now rests. The house of the Duluth railway was demolished and a hundred trees blown across the track between White Bear station and Dillwood. There were people who asserted that there had been two storms, one from the southwest and one from the northwest. The first storm at White Bear and dashed. There were three sailing parties on the lake at the time. Two boats managed to land. Bill Stiles, boatman of the Lion House, was in charge of the boat which was caught in the wind and the boat was blown to the hurricane, while every passenger lay down in the hold. The storm, which drove the water twenty-five feet in air, filled the boat with water, but it did not capsize or sink, and the party had a narrow escape. Several other boats in the lake went over, and several were sunk at their moorings.

DESTRUCTION AT MARINE.

SHREVEPORT, Minn., Sept. 11.—During the cyclone Tuesday evening, at Marine, twelve miles north of Stillwater, a frame house, owned by Mr. Rook, was lifted from the ground and blown into the river. Two miles from Marine the house, granary, and barn of Charles Ream were carried off and published, as were also the buildings on the farms of Lyman brothers, Hollenberg, Nelson, and many others. A straw stack on Nelson farm was carried into an adjoining cornfield. Six houses are reported destroyed about six miles from Hudson, Wis. The direction of the cyclone seems to have been from west to east, varying to the southeast, as it crossed the St. Croix river into Wisconsin. Within three or four miles of the city, the cyclone struck the buildings and grain is quite heavy. A party of men engaged in thrashing for Charles Helderand in the town of Grant treated to the barn for protection, but the structure did not withstand the fury of the wind and tumbled over, and George Dutton, forty years of age, was killed and received injuries which it is thought will prove fatal. Ira J. Soule, the engineer, also received severe injuries. Where wire fences enclosed pasture land horses and cattle were blown against them and badly cut up.

The path of the storm was about five miles wide. In a small settlement in the town of Grant, fully twenty-five buildings were more or less demolished. Some were twisted, others unroofed, some partially destroyed, and many wholly so.

THE TOWN ABANDONED.

CHIPPewa FALLS, Wis., Sept. 11.—The most disastrous flood ever known in this section now prevails. The Chippewa river has risen, and is fast approaching the city. The night and is still rising, at the rate of a foot an hour. The railroad bridges are in great danger, while the wagon bridge is hourly expected to go. All of the upper dams on Duncan creek, which passes through the city, are out. A portion of the flood from that source reached here at 1 o'clock

Wednesday afternoon, and swept over the five bridges within the city limits and flooded a large number of buildings, including Kohls planing-mill, Collier's feed store, Shies, Lego & Bailey's livery stable, and Stamm & Weimer's agricultural warehouse. Shies, Lego & Bailey lost one horse valued at \$1,500. Four other valuable horses were lost, together with several carriages. The total loss to this firm is about \$10,000. The aggregate loss in the city is estimated at not less than \$100,000.

The worst is still to come, as the dam at Blomson, fourteen miles north of here, passed out between 3 and 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, releasing 750,000 feet of logs, which will, when they reach here, cause great damage to Kohls mill and the Star mills, just above the city. Over fifty families have moved out of their homes, with great damage to their household property. The basements of the buildings in Spring and River streets are filled with water. Robert Wallace attempted to cross Duncan creek in a launch, and his boat was capsized and he drowned. His companion escaped. The water is all around the G. L. and B. company's lumber-yard, near the mill, and up to the steps of the post-office on River street. The wagon bridge over Chippewa river can only be reached at the south end by boats. The city is in darkness on account of the gas mains being cut off.

AT STOUT CITY, Iowa.

STOUT CITY, Iowa, Sept. 11.—A little cyclone struck the Perry valley, twelve miles west of this city, Tuesday evening. But the house was rolled into Perry creek, and the children were crushed.

The cyclone struck the house, and the horses standing unharmed, but the house was carried away and not found. The family of the house was carried away and not found. The family of the house was carried away and not found.

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Chicago, Milwaukee, Portage, La
Winona.

Chicago, Milwaukee, Wauson and Madison.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Beaver Dam and
Madison.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Waubesa and
Wauwatosa.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison and
Marquette.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Owatonna, and
Pittsburg.
Chicago, Beloit, Janesville and Milwaukee.
Chicago, Elgin, Rockford and Dubuque.
Chicago, Clinton, Rock Island, Keokuk,
and Tama.
Chicago, Decatur, Council Bluffs and
Chicago, Canton, Sioux City, Sioux
Falls and Iowa City.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Albert Lea and
Minneapolis.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Mason City, and
Chamberlain.
Rock Island, Dubuque, St. Paul and

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attached to the same train a Superb
Pullman Dining Car, leaving
Chicago at 10:00 P. M. and
keep at night.
St. Paul City, at 10:00 P. M.
need St. Paul City, at 10:00 P. M.
2 Trains Each Way
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MILWAUKEE AND EAU
CLAIRE
This is the Only Line running a train
by daylight and without change of
cars.

1 A Daily Train
Lake Superior
From Portage to
Stevens Point,
No Change of Cars

These facilities make this the BEST
for GRAND RAPIDS, WAUSAU,
and all points in Northern, Central
and Wisconsin.
F. N. FINNEY, JAS. BA
Gen. Manager, Gen. P
MILWAUKEE.

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 The Palace-Side Wheel Steamer Co.
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 m. to Grand Haven in five hours,
 with 200 m. of library, table, and
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